

B. F. TAYLOR,
Steamer.

Lighters and Steam Launches
Supplied.

ILOILO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 1798. 日二月二年七十二精光

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1901.

三拜禮

號十月四英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 15,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND 8,130,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO KOBE
NAGASAKI LONDON
LYONS NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU
BOM-AV SHANGHAI
TIEN-TSIN NEWCHWANG
London BANKERS:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARKS' BANK, LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.
HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 3 per cent.

" " 6 " 4 "

" " 3 " 3 "

TARGO HODSUMI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1900. [1]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £300,000
RESERVE FUND £25,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 3 per cent.

" " 6 " 3 "

" " 3 " 2 "

T. P. COCHRANE,

p. Manager.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1900. [35]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £34,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | C. Ewens, Esq.
Chow Tung Shang, Esq. | J. T. Lauts, Esq.

Chief Manager:

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 1%
Hongkong, 20th December, 1899. [18]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND—
Sterling Reserve \$1,000,000

Silver Reserve \$1,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PORTORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

R. SHEWAN, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. J. J. KESWICH, Deputy Chairman.

A. Haupt, Esq.

D. M. Moles, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq. | H. W. Slade, Esq.
R. L. Richardson, Esq. | H. E. Tonkins, Esq.
P. Sachse, Esq. | Paul Witkowski, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—Sir THOMAS JACKSON.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1901. [9]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST deposit allowed at 3½ PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1900. [10]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 10TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Taels.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000

PAID-IN CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.

CANTON, PEKING.

CHENGDU, PENANG.

CHINATUNG, SINGAPORE.

CHUNGHUNG, TIENTSIN.

HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection
Bills of Exchange drawn on the above
places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-
fers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities.

Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

3% per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

" " 6 "

" " 12 "

E. W. RUTTER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [14]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$5.00 p. Cask of 375 lbs. Net ex Factory.

\$8.00 p. Bag of 250 lbs.

SHewan, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1900. [10]

Hongkong, 9th April, 1901.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(to)

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL REMARKS
LONDON, &c. Chusan C. L. Daniel Noon, 13th April ... Freight or Passage.
SHANGHAI Coramand F. W. Vibert, R.N.R. About 14th April ... Freight only.
MARSEILLE, and LONDON Candia A. W. Symes, R.N.R. About 20th April ... Freight only.
SHAI & JAPAN Ceylon W. Hayward, R.N.R. About 24th April ... Freight or Passage.
* (See Special Advertisement.)

PASSENGER SEASON, 1901.

S.S. "SOBRAON" 7,382 tons April 27th MARSELLES and LONDON
(Direct). WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

For further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1901. [15]

171

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

(to)

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZU, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIMORE PORTS;
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;
Stearns will call at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.
N.E.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS. SAILING DATES
KONIG ALBERT* WEDNESDAY, 17th April.
PRINZESS IRENE WEDNESDAY, 1st May.
PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 15th May.
PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 29th May.
HAMBURG, Hamburg-Amerika Linie THURSDAY, 13th June.
SACHSEN THURSDAY, 27th June.
KIAUTSCHOU, Hamburg-Amerika Linie THURSDAY, 11th July.
BAVARIA THURSDAY, 25th July.
STUTTGART THURSDAY, 8th August.
KONIG ALBERT THURSDAY, 22nd August.
PRINZESS IRENE THURSDAY, 5th September.
PRINZ HEINRICH THURSDAY, 19th September.
PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 2nd October.
HAMBURG, Hamburg-Amerika Linie WEDNESDAY, 16th October.
SACHSEN WEDNESDAY, 30th October.
KIAUTSCHOU, Hamburg-Amerika Linie WEDNESDAY, 13th November.
BAVARIA WEDNESDAY, 27th November.
* Calling at AMSTERDAM.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1901, at NOON, the Steamship "KONIG
ALBERT" of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain O. Clappers, with MAILED
PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and
GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 PM, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1901. [22]

172

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

[23]

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

</

To-day's
Advertisements.

NOTICE.

M R. C. P. CHATER invites the Owners and Agents of Lots on the Praya fronting the Sea situated in the Wan Chai District, from ARSENAL STREET to CAUSEWAY BAY, to meet him at the Chamber of Commerce Room in the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th April, at 3 P.M., to consider the proposals embodied in his correspondence with the Government recently published for a reclamation of the foreshore within the limits above mentioned, and to pass a Resolution on the subject.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1901.

[413c]

PERSEVERANCE & LONGE OF F

HONGKONG, No. 1,165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely, Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1901.

[414c]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship:
"THALES".
Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1901.

[414c]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship:
"ESMERALDA".

Captain G. T. Blaxland, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.

A Doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

SHEWAN, TOME & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1901.

[409c]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship:
"PERIA".

Captain R. W. Almond, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Excellent Accommodation provided by this Steamer. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light and is supplied with a Refrigerating Chamber.

A Doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

SHEWAN, TOME & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1901.

[399c]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship:
"ANPING MARU".

Captain S. Aisumi, will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1901.

[321c]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE", FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that the Hongkong Carboys above steamer was transhipped at Singapore and arrived yesterday by the S.S. "CHELYDRA".

All Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned or before the 10th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1901.

[412c]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship:
"CHELYDRA".

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after NOON, the 12th instant, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1901.

[410c]

WANTED.

THREE or FOUR LADS

to SELL the

"HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH."

LIBERAL COMMISSION PAID.

Apply Personally at
THIS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1901.

Intimations.

EYE-SIGHT.

Mr. N. LAZARUS,
Occulist-Optician, of London and Calcutta,
may be consulted for SPECTACLES
at 16, Queen's Road Central,
(R. HOUGHTON & Co.)
(Nearly opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL).

Business hours:-9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A GREAT proportion of cataracts and diseases affecting those advancing in life occur to those having some deficiency in the construction of the eyes—the many years of Eye Strain ending in serious forms of disease. Glasses specially adapted in youth to those requiring them save and preserve the sight.

Constantly recurring headaches, spells of dimness when reading, weak eyes, the letters running together; any of these symptoms indicate a deficiency in the form of the eye requiring glasses only to correct and cure.

Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTACLES only after testing the sight.

ADVICE FREE.

[415b]

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PLAGUE AT CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, April 8th.

Up to the present 449 cases of plague have occurred at Capetown, including 83 Europeans. 130 deaths have been recorded.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

The Boers are again active in Cape Colony.

The seventh New Zealand Contingent has embarked at Wellington for South Africa.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

The Marseilles dockers have resumed work.

LATER.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

Preparations for an advance of the Somaliland expedition against the Mad Mullah are proceeding rapidly.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Colonel Plumer's force is now a day's march from Petersburg. Scheepers' command captured 75 Lancers and Colonials twenty miles north of Aberdeen on Saturday last.

THE VISIT OF THE ITALIAN SQUADRON TO TOULON.

The Italian Squadron met with a grand reception at Toulon.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French Mail of the 11th March was delivered in London on the 9th instant.

H.M.S. Goliath, accompanied by the destroyer Handy, is expected to leave for Wei-hai-wei on Saturday next.

Housks are said to be so scarce in Seremban at present that no sooner does anybody begin to build one than a tenant comes forward with a year's advance of rent in order to engage it.

H.M.S. Aurora left yesterday for Singapore to meet the Duke and Duchess of York and will be followed by the Ardentia, Linnet and Rosario. The warships now at Singapore are the Pigmy and Algerine.

It has been decided that the various postal issues of each State of the Australian Commonwealth will remain unchanged until the new Federal stamps are ready for issue, which may take twelve months or more.

The notorious Dr. Tanner, the Nationalist M.P., was stated on the 23rd of February to be in a dying condition in London. He attended the opening of Parliament against his doctors orders, and shortly after was confined to his bed.

In a cricket match between elevens representing the S.R.C. and R.C.C., on Saturday, says the Straits Times, the Recreation Club won by 13 runs. [Evidently the R.C.C. must have had a touch of the sun to suffer such an utter solar eclipse.—Ed. H.K.T.]

The following, says the Daily Chronicle, is copied from the label of a bottle of kummel:—"This fine aromatic liquor of cumin being carefully distilled by me from exquisite green cumin must be recommended at the best as an excellent and savoury hygienical middle."

The inspectors of the Sanitary Department, says the Straits Times, deserve much credit for their success in clearing the verandahs. It is practicable now to walk from Roehore to Tanjong Pagar along the five-foot way. What a pity we cannot do the same in Hongkong!

We shall be obliged if any subscriber on receiving his paper late or irregularly will write on the Wrapper of the paper the Time of delivery, etc., and forward the Wrapper to the Manager, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd., 50 Queen's Road Central. The wrapper will enable us to check the delivery coolies.

The Rev. W. Buckland, from experiments on toads in holes of porphyry limestone and sandstone covered with glass, finds that while limestone preserved them alive, sandstone killed them. His conclusion is that unless a toad imprisoned in a stone gets a little air it cannot live a year, and unless it gets food it cannot live two years.

Hon. Mr. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

Anon.....\$30
Rev. Mr. Kircher.....5
Rev. G. Gussman.....5
Rev. Mr. Zimmerman.....5
Sum under \$5.....16

Our morning contemporary thinks the Water Authority has been playing a joke on the inhabitants of this Colony. We understand the Authority to say that water wasn't wanted lately at the Peak, as the people there are up in the clouds. The Authority is under one, owing to the depressing dampness, and doesn't see why he should flood his lower levels with cold water. Water joke!

It is not generally known that there are traces of snake worship at Penang. On the line of the proposed Hill Railway near Moniot's Road there is a mangosteen tree in which a snake lives. This snake is worshipped and the tree is held to be sacred, none of its fruit being touched. At Sungai Kluang, there is a Chinese temple where snakes are kept near the idol and are looked upon as holy.

Mr. E. P. Gueritz, the Government Secretary in British North Borneo, has introduced golf at Sandakan and a very fair preliminary course may be had by using part of the grounds of the Government Secretary's official residence and the Bintangor Betar Estate, giving an area of about 16 acres, with room for 6 holes;

with a drive of about 250 yards between each. On fine evenings several gentlemen "go to the round."

The Observatory report says:

On the 10th at 12.5 p.m. the barometer has

risen slightly on the E. coast of the sea,

fallen in the extreme North.

The depression seems to have moved into the Sea of Japan.

Gradients slight on the China coast and in the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast—Moderate N.E. winds; drizzling rain.

8th April.

To-day is the first mail since recent occurrences here and I will explain in detail.

The French steamer Diodulus arrived on Wednesday last and was very reticent as to movements and business. She was observed later to be laying cable from a point near the Eastern Extension Cable station on Kuanlung east on Wednesday morning. In answer to unofficial inquiries she was reported to be a French chartered store ship; regarding official inquiry, the applicants were referred to the Commanding Officer of the French cruiser Despartes now about three weeks anchored in our port. Some time later the Diodulus was observed steaming about and the impression, from eye-witnesses, is that she was laying cable. The authorities of the port preserve the greatest reticence about the matter, which no doubt has an important political significance. The Diodulus strayed away from the port without affording any further information. It is rumoured that a second cable ship was off the harbour and that a direct communication has been established, whether with Foochow or Saigon our correspondent has not yet been able to ascertain.

8th April.

To-day is the first mail since recent occurrences here and I will explain in detail.

The French steamer Diodulus arrived on Wednesday last and was very reticent as to movements and business. She was observed later to be laying cable from a point near the Eastern Extension Cable station on Kuanlung east on Wednesday morning. In answer to unofficial inquiries she was reported to be a French chartered store ship; regarding official inquiry, the applicants were referred to the Commanding Officer of the French cruiser Despartes now about three weeks anchored in our port. Some time later the Diodulus was observed steaming about and the impression, from eye-witnesses, is that she was laying cable. The authorities of the port preserve the greatest reticence about the matter, which no doubt has an important political significance. The Diodulus strayed away from the port without affording any further information. It is rumoured that a second cable ship was off the harbour and that a direct communication has been established, whether with Foochow or Saigon our correspondent has not yet been able to ascertain.

8th April.

To-day is the first mail since recent occurrences here and I will explain in detail.

The French steamer Diodulus arrived on Wednesday last and was very reticent as to movements and business. She was observed later to be laying cable from a point near the Eastern Extension Cable station on Kuanlung east on Wednesday morning. In answer to unofficial inquiries she was reported to be a French chartered store ship; regarding official inquiry, the applicants were referred to the Commanding Officer of the French cruiser Despartes now about three weeks anchored in our port. Some time later the Diodulus was observed steaming about and the impression, from eye-witnesses, is that she was laying cable. The authorities of the port preserve the greatest reticence about the matter, which no doubt has an important political significance. The Diodulus strayed away from the port without affording any further information. It is rumoured that a second cable ship was off the harbour and that a direct communication has been established, whether with Foochow or Saigon our correspondent has not yet been able to ascertain.

8th April.

To-day is the first mail since recent occurrences here and I will explain in detail.

The French steamer Diodulus arrived on Wednesday last and was very reticent as to movements and business. She was observed later to be laying cable from a point near the Eastern Extension Cable station on Kuanlung east on Wednesday morning. In answer to unofficial inquiries she was reported to be a French chartered store ship; regarding official inquiry, the applicants were referred to the Commanding Officer of the French cruiser Despartes now about three weeks anchored in our port. Some time later the Diodulus was observed steaming about and the impression, from eye-witnesses, is that she was laying cable. The authorities of the port preserve the greatest

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1901.

Judges, or at least a judicial commissioner independent of the Company in the territory.

ANOTHER PARADON QUITE.

On the 22nd March a well educated Malay was summoned before the court, and fined \$3 for making out a power of attorney for another native! The prosecutor was a gentleman who, although possessing no legal qualifications to practise in any English Colony or other civilized state, nevertheless is allowed by the Chartered Coy. to plead in the courts here and British North Borneo and generally exercise the profession of an Advocate and Solicitor!

The inhabitants of Labuan almost to a man would welcome a cessation of this anomaly, and fail to understand how a person who has not been called to the Bar at home, neither in any British Colony been admitted a solicitor, can claim to be the exclusive arbiter of their personal and legal affairs, when his services can be dispensed with without detriment to their interests.

Undoubtedly the Chartered Coy have unabridged license to act as they like in their own territory, a power they use to its utmost extent and to the country's misfortune, but it is quite another matter to inflict on this British Colony—for such it still is, although entrusted to the Chartered Coy for administrative purposes—the objectionable privilege of one single lawyer, or so-called one, as naturally in any civil or criminal case, the party employing him has an unfair advantage over his adversary, especially when the legal code is so complicated as in this territory, generally impromptu to suit the occasion.

A PSALM OF (MODERN) LIFE.

With Apologies to the Shade of Longfellow.

Tell me not in mournful numbers
That you are not what you seem,
That a wig your head encumbers
That your teeth are but a dream.

No, Sir, no, I am in earnest;
Of my teeth not one is whole,
And the locks that thou discernest
Once did deck another's poll.

Then, if others' teeth you borrow,
Take this fond advice, I pray,
Choose a set that will to-morrow
Be as steadfast as to-day.

Lives of great men all remind us,
That our teeth are not sublime;
We, departing, leave behind us
Teeth upon the sands of Time.

Teeth, it may be, that another,
Sailing o'er Life's solemn main,
Some forlorn and toothless brother,
Seeing may pick up again.

Let us then be up and chewing
With a heart for any plate,
And, past memories reviewing,
Use our teeth ere 'tis too late.

A. B. M.

MR. HUGH CLIFFORD.

Mr. Hugh Clifford, the late Governor of British North Borneo, and Mrs. Clifford left Sandakan, on their final departure, on the 13th March. The embarkation was fixed for the morning, but they could not get on board until night owing to a squall raging all day. The British North Borneo Herald says that the public of Sandakan can never forget Mr. Clifford for all the good he has wrought among them during his short term of office there. Mr. Alex. Cook, Treasurer-General of the Territory, has received a Commission to act as Governor till the arrival of Mr. Birch, the new Governor, in Labuan.

THE WRECK OF THE "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO."

THE INQUIRY.

The inquiry of the Federal Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers into the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio de Janeiro was continued on the 2nd ult., at San Francisco.

Third Officer Holland, the first witness, testified substantially as he had already done before the Coroner. He said that a steamer passed in while the Rio was lying at anchor. He could see her lights. He was questioned closely by Captain Bulger as to why he had not obeyed the captain's orders when he was told to awaken the captain at 4 o'clock if it became clear. He could give no satisfactory reason, except that he awakened the pilot, and thought that if Jordan deemed it best he would have the captain awakened.

Quartermaster Frederick Lindstrom, who was on the look-out when the vessel struck, said it was so foggy that the light at the mast-head looked more like a glint than a light. He had just remarked to his fellow-watchman that it was very thick, when he noticed a red glare almost immediately above and in front of him. Just as he noticed this the vessel struck and he was thrown from his feet. This would indicate that the Rio was very close in to the fort. He heard no surf and no sound of the Fort Point bell.

Quartermaster Fred Matheson was off duty when the ship struck. He rushed to deck and met Captain Ward, who said to him: "Matheson, the ship is sinking. Get to the life-rafts and cast them loose." Matheson obeyed the order, and saw that all the rags were cut loose. Although the ship was under water within five minutes after she struck.

Carpenter Frank Cramp gave several new points in his testimony. He said he was on deck when the vessel started in, and when she struck he sounded the forward hold and found ten feet of water. He reported to the captain and then sounded the main hold and found twenty-two feet of water. He believed that the ship was cut open, clear back into the after hold, as he knew that all the water-tight bulkheads were in good order and the sluice gates shut. When he sounded the main hold he knew the ship was sinking, for he heard her slide off the rock and felt her right. He thought that she went under in about four minutes after he sounded the main hold.

"Do you think more lives would have been saved if the engineer's crew had been on the upper deck?" asked Captain Bulger.

"Yes," was the reply. "There were ten white men in the engineer's crew. They could have got out the boats."

When asked the speed at which the vessel was going, he said that she was not going as fast as when the ship was at full speed. Cramp was asked to sign the stenographer's notes, but said he would sign nothing that he could not read, and as he could not read the shorthand writing he went away without signing.

Daniel Lane, a water-tender, fared badly at the hands of the inspectors. He was asked many questions regarding the fires under-boilers, the amount of steam on, and how long it would take to get up a head of steam. Lane was disposed to shield the engineer's department, but was finally made to admit by Captain Bulger that the crew had been on the upper deck, more lives would have been saved. His final reluctant admission to this effect brought out an indignant: "Well, why didn't you say so?" from Captain Bulger.

James Russell, main-deck watchman, had little to add to what had been given. He said that all the life rafts had been cut loose when he went up to search them. He saw none of the engineers or officers.

THE FUNJOM MINES.

With additional capital of over half a million dollars in hand, and with the appointment of a new and experienced Manager—(Mr. Thomas Lester, of one of the leading gold mines in Australia)—who assumed duties a few weeks ago, it is to be hoped that the Funjom Co. is at length on the road to success, says the Pahang correspondent of the *Straits Times*. They have a large reserve of ore in sight and it is expected that crushing will be recommenced in July, by which time the reconstruction of their plant may be finished. The spell of dry weather that has now lasted for over a month has been taken advantage of by the Company, and work on the dam is progressing rapidly, there being an average labour force of 1,200 coolies employed daily. Mining in the "Mill Gully Shaft" recently opened out was suspended during the greater part of February owing to a heavy influx of water which had to be treated with powerful pumps. The shaft is now dry and sinking has been again resumed. "South Jali's" sinking has reached a hundred feet, from which depth a crosscut is being made which has extended 37 feet so far. They mean to continue this further. Good results are expected from the prospecting now in progress at a place called Swan on the Company's property. The cyanide experiment at Funjom has been somewhat of a failure so far, but as they still have large quantities of "tailings" to be chemically treated, they mean to revise these works under the new management. From time to time the Company has exported small quantities of gold concentrates for treatment in Europe. These vary in value considerably, according to the percentage of gold contained in each consignment. Funjom is the only mine in Pahang which exports gold concentrates. It is said that Mr. Kerfoot Hughes will return to Hongkong next month. Four additional miners are to be obtained from Australia for the concession. From present indications, it would be safe to predict a more profitable year to the Funjom Mining Company than last.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

BEST SEEN AT SUMATRA.

The total eclipse of the sun which takes place on May 18th will not be visible in Europe, but two expeditions are on the point of starting from England to make observations thereof at this side of the world—one proceeding to Mauritius and the other coming out via Singapore, to Sumatra. A party of Dutch scientists is also making its way to the Dutch Indies, the exact destination being Padang, and to this expedition several English observers will probably be attached.

The eclipse will be best observed from Sumatra, where the totality will be of the longest; but, as old-time residents out here are aware, the weather in that part of Malaysia is the reverse of reliable, and, therefore Mauritius, where the totality is less but the atmospheric conditions more favourable, will be the chosen spot for the special expedition organised by the British Astronomer Royal. Another expedition, whose baggage and instruments partly left England three weeks ago, will, however, take the risks of observation in Sumatra. This party starts under the auspices of a joint Eclipse Committee of the Royal Astronomical Society and the Royal Society; it is assisted by Government and is headed by Mr. Newall, of Cambridge, and Mr. Turner, of Oxford.

Mr. Barnard, of Yerkes University, U. S. A., is going to Solok, a place inland, where he proposes to take photographs on a large scale of the corona in the same manner as Professor Christie took them in Ovar. Solok is 1,300ft. above the sea, and it is expected that it will prove an excellent point of observation. H. M. S. Piggy was to leave Singapore for Sumatra on Wednesday last on work connected with the Anglo-Netherlands expedition.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MEMORY.

SALUTES TO BE FIRED ON HER ANNIVERSARIES.

It is characteristic of the King's veneration for the memory of his mother that, in revising the Royal "Statute days" for the present year, His Majesty should have included not only the birthday but also the accession day of Queen Victoria among the anniversaries which are still to be thus honoured. After the current year, the latter of these two dates is to be omitted from the list; but the late Queen's birthday is apparently to be still commemorated in this manner—a fact which has suggested the possibility that it may lie in contemplation to institute an annual observance of the date—May 24th—as a public holiday under the name of "Victoria Day." The nearness of the date to the period within which the Whitstable Bank Holiday falls would probably be found a fatal objection to such an arrangement.

THE KING'S FRIENDS.

In *Castell's Almanac* for March is a special article on the personal friends of the new Sovereign. "Among politicians," says the writer, "His Majesty has always been careful to presence that impartiality which was fitting in the destined holder of a constitutional monarchy. Yet some of his most intimate personal friendships have been with members of this class. To Mr. Gladstone he showed

during many years an unvarying kindness and consideration. He and the Princess of Wales visited the old statesman at Hawarden, not very long before Mr. Gladstone's death, and everybody remembers how the Prince and the Duke of York were the chief pall-bearers at the funeral of the man who had so long filled the first position in the State. It is pleasant to remember that Mr. Gladstone most fully reciprocated the friendship with which he was thus honoured. On the day on which he passed through London for the last time, when he already knew that he was a dying man, he insisted upon fulfilling his social duty, and one only. He drove to Marlborough House, and with his own hand wrote his own and Mrs. Gladstone's names in the Prince's book. The Duke of Devonshire, both as statesman and sportsman, has always been one of those whom the King has esteemed most highly among his friends. Lord Cadogan, with whom his personal friendship dates from his days at Oxford, has been another; whilst Lord Rosebery has not only entertained his Majesty frequently at Mentmore and Dalmuir, but has been one of the regular guests at Sandringham on the occasion of the King's birthday. Among statesmen who have passed away, Lord Randolph Churchill must be mentioned as having had a conspicuous place in the circle of Royal friendship. Among the living, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Carrington, and Mr. Chaplin have been honoured in the same way. Whilst mentioning these names, it is perhaps unnecessary to say that they are far from including all the men of eminence in political life who have been ranked among the King's friends. A full list of these would indeed include almost every man of parliamentary eminence from the days

of Lord Palmerston onwards."

The *Washington Post* (Ind.) remarks philosophically:

THREATENED TRADE FIGHT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

What the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) calls "the hardest blow we have received in the way of trade reprisals since the war of 1812," and what the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) calls "the most sensational movement in that direction that has ever confronted us" appears in Russia's increase of the duties on American machinery, steel and iron goods by fifty per cent. This almost prohibitive duty on a class of American trade that has been making a remarkable invasion of the foreign market is imposed in retaliation for Secretary Gage's recent decision that Russian sugar imported into this country must pay the additional tariff imposed on subsidized products. Only about \$300,000 worth of Russian sugar a year is affected by Secretary Gage's decision, while our exports of machinery, steel and iron to Russia are roughly reckoned at about \$7,000,000 a year, and many newspapers think that Russia has returned a blow greatly disproportionate to the provocation. Far from intending to provoke a tariff war, Secretary Gage explains that he was only carrying out the plain provision of the Dingley law that "wherever any country shall pay or bestow directly or indirectly any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article," an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant shall be collected, and the "net amount of such bounties or grants shall be ascertained, determined, and declared from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The nib of the question seems to be whether or not Russia pays an export bounty on sugar in the meaning of the Dingley law. It appears that Russia levies a tax on beet sugar consumed at home, but renites the tax on sugar exported to foreign countries. If the remission of a tax is a payment of bounty, therefore, Russia pays one; if not, not. On this point, the New York *Journal* (Dem.) prints an alleged despatch from S. J. White, the Russian Minister of Finance, saying that "Russian sugar is subject to an indirect impost applying only to internal consumption, and this impost does not apply to sugar exported to foreign countries;" and that "no bounty is encouraged on the export of sugar exists in Russia." On the other side, the New York *Times* (Ind.) prints an interview with Mr. Herman Sieleken, who, it says, has "intimate business relations with the American Sugar Refining Company" ("the sugar trust"), in which he says that the Brussels Beet Sugar Congress, in 1898, agreed with the claim of its Austrian and German delegates that Russia was paying directly and indirectly the largest bounty of any country in Europe; and Mr. Sieleken adds: "After the close of the Brussels conference, the United States Treasury Department despatched an expert to Russia to investigate the question whether a bounty was paid or not, and to report results. When he returned this expert's reports confirmed the same finding as that which the Brussels Beet Sugar Congress did, that Russia was paying the largest bounty of any continental country in Europe."

The critics of the decision divide their attention between the law and the Secretary. The New York *Sun* (Rep.) thinks that Secretary Gage's order "was of doubtful wisdom," and the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) calls it "the result of a tariff proposal adopted to oblige the sugar trust." The Baltimore *American*, another Republican paper, remarks that the increased duty will probably bar the Russian sugar from our market, so that our Government will find no additional revenue in the increase, and the "only beneficiary will be the sugar trust, to which every man, woman, and child in the United States will be forced to pay additional tribute." "It is easy to understand," adds the same paper, "how a doubtful provision in the revenue laws might be decided in the public interest; but it is impossible upon any fair method of reasoning to comprehend why it should be decided against the most important business interests and against the immediate interests of every human being in the land, except the beneficiaries of the sugar trust." The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) makes a similar comment, and adds that "the Germans will be quick to possess themselves of the field from which Secretary Gage has compelled Russia, in self-defense, to bar American manufacturers," and says further that "once the Germans are in possession, even if the courts eventually decide that Secretary Gage was not correct in his construction of the Russian law, it will be difficult to regain the forfeited territory." The Philadelphia *Edger* (Rep.), too, thinks it will hardly pay to start a tariff war for the benefit of a trust which taxes American consumers at its own sweet will and controls labour with an iron hand," and it observes that Congress "could do better things than start the warfare against trusts by repealing this particular clause of the tariff act at once."

Secretary Gage says of his decision that he could not have done anything else. He declares in a newspaper interview: "It is not a question of what the sugar refiners or our beet-sugar raisers desire or think ought to be; it is a question purely of law and of fact. The Treasury is sworn to enforce the law, not to make a counter-valuing duty is based on the department's apprehension of the law and of the facts." And he says further that "the exemption of Russian sugars from additional duty would rightly be regarded by the other bountying countries as a discrimination against them and in favour of Russia." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) says that "neither the justice nor the illegality" of the Secretary's ruling "has yet been successfully impugned, and unless it can be shown to be either illegal or unjust it will be maintained, regardless of Russian displeasure and of Russian retaliation. We don't want to become involved either in a tariff or any other kind of a war, but if one is to be forced upon us we shall probably be able to stand the racket, at least as well as those who choose to adopt the unprofitable policy of aggression."

Our trade with Russia, the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes, represents the smallest proportion of annual sales made by the United States to any civilized people under the sun. Sweden and Norway, with less than 7,000,000 inhabitants, bought from us little more than Russia, with her 135,000,000; Denmark, with a little over 200,000, bought fully \$4,000,000 more, and even to impoverished Spain we sold last year 33 per cent. more than to Russia. "If Europe or any nation of Europe wishes to launch upon a policy of reprisal in the form of heavy or exclusive tariffs on goods made in the United States," says the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), "the way is open before her and we can have no rightful criticism to make. But Europe has experimented enough with this sort of thing to come fully to understand that heavy taxes on American products result in oppressing the poor and less efficient of her own citizens without gaining corresponding benefits in the form of greater productive and industrial activities."

The *Washington Post* (Ind.) remarks philosophically:

"It is a self-evident proposition that if the success of our industrial and commercial enterprises depended upon the indulgence of foreign countries, we should have been driven out of the business years ago.... The world is wide; the struggle for commercial supremacy is very strenuous; but we ask nothing more than fair dealing and open field, and these things we intend to have. Meanwhile, we strongly advise our producers and manufacturers to avoid excitement and mental strain of every kind. It is incredible that Russia intends to wage commercial war upon the United States—though we could survive it, should the issue indeed be made—and it is equally incredible that we mediate injustice or unkindness toward Russia. It is not to be doubted that disputation inquiry and honorable deliberation will soon smother this petty little tempest in a teacup!"—*Literary Digest*.

MINING IN BORNEO.

FACTS AND PROSPECTS.

Mr. Blair, of the firm of Richardson and Blair, mining engineers, who has lately returned to Sydney, after a visit to Dutch Borneo extending over ten months, was seen the other day by a representative of the *Australian Mining Standard*, and gave a good deal of information respecting some very little-known localities. "I spent eight months in the interior of the island," said Mr. Blair, "in a district in which no white man lives. I prospected the Kapoas Moeroeng River, which runs into the sea near Bandjarmasin, on the south coast of the island. When we got above tidal influence we began prospecting with the dredge, and obtained gold all the way up. The best prospects were obtained in the head waters of the River, and usually below strata of cemented wash which showed itself in the banks. The natives have been getting gold on a small scale as long as the island has been known. They wash the dirt in round wooden dishes made from the thin 'spurs' of the butts of certain trees. The dish is cut out of the spur whilst the latter is still standing, and it is thus held as in a vice whilst it is being fashioned. The washing is done by women, and they become very skillful at it. They put the gold dust in quills and sell it."

The country where I was is very flat and heavily covered with bush and timber. The island promises well for dredging, because the river is so large, and gold so widely distributed. Among the mines which are being worked in Borneo, Celebes, and Sumatra are the Redjang, Lebong, the Lebong-Soolit, Kahajan-Benkajeng, Passangan, Loemar, Seballan, Pinogo Bone, Sentaill, Alluya, Melavi, Biwool, Page Jamau, Mateneuan, Totok, and Monano. Except the first named, which I believe, is giving good returns, being under the control of an English manager, the others are mainly in their preliminary stages. For the Melawi, which was reported up by Mr. Toly, we are constructing a dredge. The climate of Borneo can hardly be considered healthy. Malaria and beriberi are the prevalent diseases. Nevertheless, the Dutch keep their health remarkably well, and any white man who adopts their methods ought to come out right. I had great difficulty in insuring my life before starting for Borneo. Some of the big offices would not have me at any price. But I came back much stronger than when I started, and fully two stone heavier. With care a man can keep his health right enough; Celebes is healthier than Borneo. About six months of the year, beginning in October, there is almost incessant rain, and little or nothing can be done. The natives have no trouble, although there were no other white men in our vicinity. I believe the Dyaks, in the centre of Borneo, are not to be trusted, but otherwise the natives are fairly quiet.

OFFICIAL STUMBLING BLOCKS.
The great trouble is in getting about. Before you can do anything you must get personally to present your passports for inspection. The exclusiveness of the Dutch officials is a great barrier and hindrance to the development of the island. Another undesirable feature is the over-capitalisation of the mining companies. A concern which expects to spend \$10,000,000 will, perhaps be capitalised at about \$100,000 and the directors, moreover, expect liberal fees from the very jump. When these matters are rectified, I think there will be a future for mining in Netherlands-India."

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.
U.S. *Isla de Luzon* at Kowloon—Dutch.
U.S. *Bessington* ... " " "
U.S. *Yorktown* ... " " "
H.M.S. *Ocean* ... " " "
H.M.S. *Lutine* ... " " "
Sly ... " " "
Kweiyang ... " " "
Ping Suey ... " " "
Compania de Filipinas ... " " "
Shantung ... " " "
Chouva ... " " "
Hanoi ... " " "
Lung Tsin ... " " "
Hangchow ... " " "
U.S.S. *Concord* ... " " "
Colombia ... " " "
Perla ... " " "
Pelliana ... " " "
Rosario ... " " "
Taitchew ... " " "
* * *

<b

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS NEW POSSESSIONS.

Speaking of the possibilities of the Philippines and Cuba with regard to supplying the wants of the States, the *Inter Ocean*, Chicago, says:—“All our tropic islands contain districts adapted to coffee-growing. We paid out \$53,000,000 for coffee last year. The fruits and nuts for which we paid \$19,000,000 last year are chiefly tropical. The vegetable fibres and oils for which we paid \$7,000,000 and \$6,700,000 last year are also tropical products. Most of them grow in our new possessions now. Of Manila hemp, for example, the most valuable cordage fibre known, the United States holds the monopoly, for it cannot be grown in perfection outside our possessions. Our new islands also enlarge our possible areas of silk- and tea-growing. And in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines we now have the lands which produce the tobaccos deemed best by all the world.”

“Thus, our new possessions put the Americans in position to feed and clothe themselves with less reliance upon foreigners than ever before. This nation's great strength has been in the fact that it has been able to produce so large a part of its necessities of life. That strength has been increased by our tropical acquisitions, for they give us ample supplies within our own territories of many things which we have hitherto been compelled to buy of foreigners.”

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

On this subject the *American Agriculturist* writes as follows:—

“World comes from Washington city, ‘An extra session of Congress is inevitable.’ Truly? Really because the sugar-refiners’ trust and the cigar trust want things so fixed that Cuba shall hold in such subjection to the United States as to admit Cuban raw sugars and leaf tobacco into this country free of duty or at very much reduced rates.”

“No matter if the solemn pledge of independence to Cuba is ruthlessly violated. No matter if destruction comes upon the promising beet-sugar industry of our Northern and Western States or the cane crop of the South. No matter if our vast domestic fruit and vegetable interests are blighted. No matter if domestic tobacco culture becomes unprofitable. No matter if the enormous business of cigar-making is transferred to Havana and Manila. No matter if the promising development of the rice industry is throttled. No matter if cotton drops back from ten cents to five cents per pound.”

“Oh, no! why should these great domestic interests be considered at all? Of course the proper thing for Congress to do is to provide an unlimited market for tropical syndicates, and for their products grown by coolie labour. The scheme has worked beautifully in Hawaii. Let us repeat it in Cuba and the Philippines!”

“So far an extra session to hold Cuba in apron-strings, to enact ‘reciprocity’ with Cuba and the countries at the south of us. Never mind if thereby the farmers, labourers, and manufacturers of the United States, who furnished the blood and treasure to set Cuba, free, are financially prostrated. What was the war for, except to give the trusts a chance to exploit the tropics—and the public be damned! What are the farmers for, or the public, except to pay taxes, support the army and navy, and enable the trusts not only to wax fat in the tropics, but absolutely to control things at home?”

“Such is, apparently, the reasoning of the powers that seek to force an extra session upon Congress. Will the nefarious scheme succeed? Will Congress be deceived?”

WHERE ALL THE FURS IN THE WORLD COME FROM.

Seventy-five per cent of all the furs worn in the world are of American product. The only ones of importance which are found in Europe are Russian sable, ermine, silver fox and mink. Persian lamb comes, as its name indicates, from the Orient, as do also the astrakhanas. No furs are obtained in England, France or Switzerland. A few badger marten and coney (the latter the old English name for rabbits) are obtained in Germany. Seal, Hudson Bay sable, otter, mink, beaver, fisher, lynx, every kind of fox and bear and wolverine are all at their best in America.

Russian sable, otter and seal skins are the most valuable furs and are always, because of their durable qualities, a good investment, sable, after fifty years of wear, still showing the lustre for which it is famous.

More depends upon the care given to furs, while they are not in use than upon the actual wear, the heat from the body rendering them soft and pliable and in that way acting as a preservative.

The best sable was originally retained for the exclusive use of the Tsar's family, and the very dark skins are consequently known as “imperial” sable. Some of the Hudson Bay sable is dark and rich and so much like the Russian that only an expert can detect it. The light skins of both the Russian and Hudson Bay are coloured in a skilful manner and are often sold for the natural skins, but they lose their colour rapidly.

The stone marten is a relative of the sable and is found in the mountains of Greece, Valencia and adjacent countries. The fitch, which is used largely in Europe for coat linings, is another member of the same family.

The mink is larger than the weasel, but resembles it in shape and movements. The finest skins come from Labrador and the north-east part of Canada, those of more southerly sections being of a lighter hue. The skins of the mink is used as a totem by the Indians. It is said that the little animal is easily tamed and becomes much attached to human friends.

The skunk, which is known to commerce as the black marten or Alaska sable, produces the best and most durable medium priced fur in the market. In this, as in other animals, the darkest skins are most valuable.

Chinchilla, the most delicate and exquisite fur in the world, is obtained in South America. The little animal which wears it, and which resembles a little kangaroo because of its extremely long hind legs, is found in great numbers between the hills of Chile and Bolivia. To its strict vegetarian diet, for its food consists almost entirely of bulbous roots, is ascribed the silky texture of its fur.

The more rare and costly of fox fur is the silver fox, and although it is found on both continents, not more than two thousand skins are procured annually. The cross fox ranks next in value, the darkest skins of which can hardly be told from the lightest ones of the silver fox. The beautiful brush and rich colour of the red fox make it popular always. The fur of the blue fox, which is of a purplish slate colour, is obtained in Greenland, Labrador and the Alaska Islands. Only in the frozen regions of the far north is the white or Arctic fox found. The fur of this animal is pure white in winter, except for the tip of its tail.

Virginia and many of the Southern States produce the gray fox. The *Sunday Call*.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Letters for the following persons lie unclaimed at the Post Office:—

Aheen, J. Iribain, Heintz, H. Saloon, A. J. Sato, T. Hollister, G. K. Sason, S. Hindu Singh, Mrs. M. Stanion, Mrs. M. Haraguchi, B. Sturdy, E. V. (London) Harper, A. Stevenson, Fanny Hand, H. J. (Manila) Shores, D. M. Smith Harry To Constance Said Mohamed Hand, Vic. Eng. School, Hongkong Sampson, Mrs. (1 pcl.) Harwood, Thomas Schlichting, Mr. (1 pcl.) Hasham Ali, I.P.C. Shi Pui-Ting (Cosmopolitan Dock) Hilton, St. John. Thorhill, Capt. Hazar Khan, I.P.C. 616 Teves, Mariano. Martin, Miss E. G. O. Telvier, Mr. Martin, D. J. Utman, N. Minchin, D. J. Utam Singh Jamai Singh, I.P.C. Utta Singh, I.P.C. 774 Jawali Singh, I.P.C. Veasey, Mrs. L. Venura, G. Hongkong, to Kawamoto, (Manila) Johnson, C. E. Kishiro, C. Kierna, Miss A. Kader Bap, Insp. Koch, Carl McKee, Rev. J. A. Moly, M. Mouthour, J. Messrs. Mcintosh, J. Moore, Bishop Merris, Mrs. D. J. Miller, F. B. S. Mackillop, Miss Mongaillard, De Menasché, L. Moore, J. W. Morton, Capt. F. S. Nicholson, H. J. Naval, P. F. R. Nasi, F. Nata, F. Overbeck, G. Preston, P. H. H. Pellet, J. Palmer, J. Partridge, Dr. L. S. Phillips, C. F. Pereira, Miss S. Peterson, J. Porter, A. M. J. Paes, S. Pfleider, Miss L. Poenacdo, J. G. Reing, Rene, L. Ross, C. H. Ross and Lilly Ross, R. Riel, G. Reutens, J. W. Rigby, Rippin, J. Rehemoochay, H. Reutens, J. G. Samborn, F. G. Scheffler, T. F. Slatton, C. J. Singh, A. Samuel, Salimberg, R. Schwolm, M. Schieberbaum, P. Sheppard, P. A. Stewart, J. E. Sheller, W. Stewart, A. H. Sylvestre, F. W. Sculian, J. Solomon, Major L. L. Shannon, Miss Schlichting, Mrs. Smith, W. A. Saad, J. Spieler, L. Stewart, Messrs. J. & G. Triantafyllides, T. Tredroy, J. Thompson, A. Townsend, A. M. Thompson, P. H. W. Turney, A. H. Thom, Capt. J. Taylor, C. Westotte, Mrs. H. Wernedo, G. Wilson, H. Walker, H. Wilton, E. C. C. Worthington, C. Wheate, W. E. Woodley, W. Watson, H. G. Wegener, Dr. G. Watson, J. Walkman, T. Wickmann, F. W. Wilds, M. Webster, D. W. Wright, Capt. W. Watson, Dr. Wallace, F. Walker, Wennerberg, O. Zinn, G. A. Langschwadt, Ad.

List of Registered Covers in Poste Restante,

Allam Thu Con & Co. Khadoore, Elyeier

Abonne, P. A. Kader Hadji Mo-

Adan, Miss Kader Hadji Mo-

Aziz Khan, Lapri Kader Hadji Mo-

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1901.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(April 10th).

Companies.	Paid up Capital.	Latest quotation.
Banks.		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor-	\$125	357 sales
poration.....		Nominal
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited.....	\$ 5	5
(Preference).....		4
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited.....	\$ 4	4
(Ordinary).....		4
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited.....	\$ 1	1
(Deferred).....		1
National Bank of China, Ltd.	\$ 8	265 buyers
Do. Founders.....		15 sellers
Marine Insurances.		
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$ 50	520 buyers
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	55 sales
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	180 sellers
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$ 60	8124 sales
Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	\$ 50	155
Straits Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	20
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	320 sales
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	883 sales
Shipping.		
Hongkong, Canopus, & Macao Steamboat Co., Limited.....	\$ 15	533 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	520 sellers
China & Manil. S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	560 sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$ 30	562 sellers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Pref.)	\$ 50	48 sales
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(O'vary)	\$ 50	57 buyers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(O'vary)	\$ 10	23 buyers
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	57 buyers
"Shell" Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$ 1	3.26 sellers
Refineries.		
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$100	135
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$100	339 sellers
Mining.		
Punjum Mining Co., Ltd.	\$ 8	44 sellers
Punjum Mining Preference Shares Co., Ltd.	\$ 1	1.20
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin, Ltd.		
Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	55 sales
Raub Alian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	30 sales
Oliver Freehold Mines, Ltd.	\$ 5	522 sellers
Oliver's Freehold Mines, Ltd. B.	\$ 5	85 cents sales
Great Eastern & Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	10 cents
Do. (Preference) Books, Wharves and Godowns.	\$ 5	40 cents
Hongkong & Wharves Dock Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	255 % buyers
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	104
Wanchai Watchouse & Storage Co., Ltd.	\$ 375	63 buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	\$ 65	522 sellers
Lands, Hotels & Mortgaged Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	594 sellers
China-Proudfoot Loan & Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	200 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 30	28 sales
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	50 sales
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	120 buyers
Oriente Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	80 sellers
Humphrey's Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	131 buyers
Cotton Mills, Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	74 sales
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 45 sellers
International Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 45
Laau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 55
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 500	Tls. 325
Yahlong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 45
Cigar Companies.	\$ 500	200 % premium
Alhambra, Limited....	\$ 500	70 % premium
La Comercial, Ltd.	\$ 500	50 % sellers
Hensiana Limited....	\$ 500	50 % premium
La Favorita	\$ 10	13 sales and buyers
Great Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	188 sales
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$ 15	39 buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited....	\$ 10	17 buyers
Watkins, Limited....	\$ 10	104 sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited....	\$ 10	13 sales and buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited....	\$ 5	7 sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	130 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	1578
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	55 sellers
H'kong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	300 sellers
Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	\$ 6	7 buyers
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	50
Hongkong and China Bakery Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	50
Campbell, Moore and Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	50
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	\$ 10	12 buyers
United Asbestos to Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$ 4	88 sales
Carmichael & Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	37
Tebran Planting Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	33 sellers
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	55 sales
H.K. Steam Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	57 cum call
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	50
BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS Shine Brokers.		
Telephone Address—Rialto.		
Telephone No. 146.		

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Andrews, Mr. H. W.	Iturri, Mr. F.	Clavering, British steamer, 2,255, J. Barker, 30th Mar., from Port Natal, Ballast—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.
Angus, Mrs.	Jackson, Mrs. J. B. and child	Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, N.R.R., 4th April.—San Francisco 7th March, Honolulu 14th, Yokohama 24th, Kobe 28th, Nagasaki 30th, and Shanghai 2nd April, Mailis and General—O. & O. S. S. Co.
Atkinson, Mrs. & Miss Bailey, Mr. W. S.	Jones, Mr. D. J.	Britomart, 1st-class gunboat, 710 tons, 1,300 i.h.p., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Baird, Foochow.
Beach, Mr. J.	Jones, Mr. B.	Centurion, 1st-class battleship, 10,000 tons, 14 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. J. R. Jellicoe, C.N.
Belden, Mr. H. F.	Karman, Mr. S.	Daphne, sloop, 1,400 tons, 8 guns, 2,000 i.h.p., Com. C. Winningsham, Shanghai.
Bell, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. D.	Katsch, Mr. E. A.	Emerald, German steamer, 1,191, Th. Nissen, 9th April.—Moj 4th April, Coal.—Siemens & Co.
Bellard, Mr. E. A. S.	Kiende, Mr. and Mrs. F.	Fochow.
Beringer, Mr. F. J. G.	King, Maj. H. S. R.	Esmeralda, British str., 966, G. H. Blaxland, 7th April.—Manila 4th April, General.
Bielfield, Mr. F.	Kirkwood, Mr. R.	Etruria, British steamer, 1,030, M. Crockett, 3rd April.—Chinkiang 30th Mar., General.
Blair, Mr. D.	Kondo, Mr. J.	Evident, 1st-class cruiser, 7,350 tons, 12,000 i.h.p., 12 guns, Capt. G. A. Callaghan, C.N.
Bramble, Mr. D. F.	Lambton, Mr. R. S.	Esk, coast defence gunboat, 363 tons, 3 guns, 200 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. F. Blunt, Chin-kiang.
Borthwick, Mr. & Mrs. R. W.	Leame, Mr. P.	Eskimo, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 4,500 i.h.p., in reserve.
Bouvard, Mr. J.	Levi, Mr. E.	Firebrand, 3rd class gunboat, 455 tons, 4 guns, 300 i.h.p., in reserve.
Bower, Mr. I. M.	Littledale, R.E.	Flora, 1st-class gunboat, 1,200 tons, 16 guns, 2,000 h.p., Capt. G. A. Callaghan, C.N.
Branch, Capt. B.	Long, Mr. & Mrs. D. M.	Glorious, 1st-class battleship, 12,950 tons, 16 guns, 6,000 h.p., 12 guns, Prince Ouchotomsky, at Port Arthur.
Brandreth, R.N., Lt.	Macfadyen, Dr. J.	Goliath, 1st-class battleship, 12,950 tons, 16 guns, 6,000 h.p., Capt. G. A. Callaghan, C.N.
Bratt, Mr. S. <th>Macaulay, Dr. H.</th> <td>Monach, Russian supply-ship, 6,428 tons, 2,890 h.p., Comdr. C. T. Forde, at Manila.</td>	Macaulay, Dr. H.	Monach, Russian supply-ship, 6,428 tons, 2,890 h.p., Comdr. C. T. Forde, at Manila.
Burnie, Mr. C. M. G.	McLellan, Mrs. and infant	Concord, U.S. gunboat, 1,700 tons, 6 guns, 3,405 h.p., Comdr. H. G. D. Colby, at Hong-kong.
Cameron, Mr. D. F.	McLellen, Mrs. E. E.	Culgoa, U.S. supply-ship, 7,000 tons, 2,350 h.p., Comdr. J. W. Carlin, at Manila.
Carroll, Mr. T. S.	Mongaillard, Mr. C. O. de	Don Juan de Austria, U.S. gunboat, Capt. T. C. McLean, at Manila.
Clark, Dr. & Mrs. F.	Morris, Mr. C. R.	Glacier, U.S. supply-ship, Lieut.-Comdr. A. Metz, at Manila.
Colson, Mr. T. S.	Mould, R.E., Maj. C. F.	Helena, U.S. gunboat, 1,397 tons, 8 guns, 1,993 h.p., Comdr. E. K. Moore, at Manila.
Cooper, Mr. F. S.	Orr, Mr. R.	Iris, U.S. distilling-ship, 6,100 tons, 1,300 h.p., Ensign D. W. Knox, at Manila.
Derrick, Mr. E. H.	Orsi, Capt. S. G.	Isla de Luzon, U.S. gunboat, 1,330 tons, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker, at Hongkong.
Dorelli, R.A., Major	Parry, Mr. W.	Kentucky, U.S. battleship, 11,500 tons, Capt. Chester, at Manila.
Duff, Mr. W. S.	Passy, Lt.-Col.	Manila, U.S. gunboat, 1,057 tons, 2 guns, 750 b.p., Lieut.-Comdr. A. P. Nairo, at Manila.
Dyson, Capt. P.	Pick, Mr. S.	Marlitta, U.S. gunboat, 1,000 tons, 1,500 i.h.p., 12 guns, Comdr. E. H. Cheen, at Canton.
Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. M. C.	Pratt, Mr. B.	Menadoes, U.S. double-turret monitor, 4,000 tons, 6 guns, 3,000 h.p., Comdr. O. W. Fairchild, at Nagasaki.
Elderdon, Comdr.	Reid, Mr. H. J.	Mercur, U.S. gunboat, 1,370 tons, 6 guns, 220 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G. A. Bicknell, at Taku.
Field, Mr. H. C.	Rowley, Capt. W.	Monterey, U.S. double-turret monitor, 4,000 tons, 4 guns, 5,244 h.p., Comdr. G. W. Pigman, at Canton.
Francis, Mr. G. R.	Rusby, Mr. C. R.	Nanwan, U.S. collier, Ensign F. E. Ridgely, at Hongkong.
Garrett, Mr. H. G.	Samuel, Mr. M.	Nashville, U.S. cruiser, 5,000 tons, Comdr. R. P. Rogers, at Nagasaki.
Glover, Mr. C.	Shields, Mr. A. H.	Newark, U.S. cruiser, 4,600 tons, Comdr. Mc-Calla, at Hongkong.
Goddard, Capt.	Smith, Mr. E. S.	New York, U.S. cruiser, 4,083 tons, Capt. B. McCullum, at Manila.
Grant, Mr. D. A.	Smyth, Mrs. F.	Oregon, 1st-class battleship, 10,280 tons, 16 guns, 11,111 h.p., Capt. F. W. Dickens, U.S.N., at Hongkong.
Grove, Mr. Thos.	Spivey, Mr. H. E.	Petrel, U.S. gunboat, 802 tons, 4 guns, 1,095 h.p., Comdr. C. C. Cornwall, at Manila.
Hamilton, Mr. H. A.	Stanley, Mrs. C. L.	Princeton, U.S. gunboat, 1,000 tons, 6 guns, 800 h.p., Com. Harry Knox, at Shanghai.
Handelman, Mr. H.	Steel, Mr. W.	Rodman, U.S. gunboat, 1,700 tons, Capt. C. S. Sperry, at Nagasaki.
Harding, Mr. & Mrs. Taylor, Mr. D. G.	Stevens, Mr. H. G.	Seattle, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 16 knots.
Harford, Capt.	Tibbey, Mr. H. M.	Shanghai, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 16 knots.
Havemeyer, Mr. T. C.	Todd, Mrs.	Skorpius, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 16 knots.
Higginbotham, Mr. H.	Vanderpool, Mr. & Mrs. Wakeman, Mr. G. H.	Strelak, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 16 knots.
Hobden, Mr. H.	Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W.	Strauss, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 16 knots.
Horch, Mr. H. C.	Whiley, Mr. W. J. G.	Surya, Russian torpedo boat, 140 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., Lieut. Charles Windham, Wei-hai-wei.
Horsey, Mr. H. H.	Wild, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. P. A.	Tarantula, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 16 knots.
Howard, Mr. Thos.	Ziegler, Mr. H.	Tartar, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 16 knots.
Hockings, Mr. & Mrs. E. W.	Zimmer, Mr. W. H.	Taupe, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 16 knots.
Huddleston, R.M.I., Lt.	Zimmer, Mr. A. N.	Tiger, German cruiser, 1,600 tons, 8 guns, 200 h.p., Capt. Peter Lohmann, at Amoy.
PETRAKH, German steamer, 1,352, U. S. A. C. Cowper, Shanghai.		Thetis, German cruiser, 1,600 tons, 8 guns, 200 h.p., Capt. Peter Lohmann, at Amoy.
PETRACHA, German steamer, 1,352, U. S. A. C. Cowper, Shanghai.		THE GERMAN SQUADRON.
PETRAKH, German steamer, 1,352, U. S. A. C. Cowper, Shanghai.		Brandenburg, German battleship, 10,100 tons, 40 guns, Capt. Zur S. Rosenthal, at Hongkong.
PETRAKH, German gunboat, 855 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Corbett, Shanghai.		Fierich, German cruiser, 1,600 tons, 8 guns, 200 h.p., Capt. Belik (Pap) 10th Mar., Kerossine, Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
PETRAKH, German gunboat, 855 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Corbett, Shanghai.		Robin river-gunboat, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. G. Webster, Hongkong.
PETRAKH, German gunboat, 855 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Corbett, Shanghai.		Rosario, 1000, 980 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 i.h.p., Com